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INSURANCE NOTES

NORWEGIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN NEW HOME

The amalgamated insurance companies, Storebrand and Idun, recently moved into their palatial new home at 24 Kirkegaten, Oslo. Storebrand, the older of the companies, was founded in 1847. In 1861 life insurance was included by an affiliated company under the name Idun, all the shares of which were subscribed by the shareholders in Storebrand. Not far from 100,000 persons in Norway have their lives insured in Idun.

INCREASE IN LIFE INSURANCE

New business written by forty-four American life insurance companies during the first nine months of 1928 amounted to \$9,058,081,000 against \$8,352,113,000 for the same period in 1927. In its report to the Department of Commerce, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents states that group insurance aggregated \$277,943,000 for the month of September as against \$31,475,000 for the same month the year before.

INSURANCE OF IMPORTATIONS A NECESSITY

In *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen an insurance expert furnishes some valuable information as to the best methods for insuring imports. As the buyer usually bears the risk during transportation, it devolves upon him to take the precautionary measures and remain in close touch with his company while the goods are in transit.

FINANCIAL NOTES

NORWEGIAN BANKS CREDITORS OF FOREIGN BANKS

The report of the Norwegian Bank Inspection, issued towards the end of the year, revealed that, for the first time since 1921, the Norwegian banks were creditors of foreign banking institutions. The free banks have strengthened their position towards foreign banks to the amount of 16,700,000 kroner, while the banks still under public administration have increased their liabilities by 8,700,000 kroner. At the same time the net liabilities of the free banks in relation to Norwegian creditors have been reduced by 4,500,000 kroner. Altogether the banking situation is much improved.

SWEDISH DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE ON 1929 BUDGET

The estimated expenses of the various Government departments in Sweden for the present budget year show considerable increase. Among those asking large increases are the Department of National Defense, which requests an additional 28,000,000 kronor. The Department of Social Service asks for an increase of 15,148,000 kronor, and that of Communications 9,115,000 kronor increase over last year's allowance. For various new constructions of highways and bridges the request is for 47,000,000 kronor, and the Swedish State Railways ask 9,815,000 kronor as essential to their development.

GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION DIVIDEND

The board of directors of the General Motors Corporation have decided that holders of common stock are to receive the equivalent of 150 per cent stock dividend, besides an extra cash dividend amounting to \$43,000,000, and an increase of \$43,500,000 in regular annual dividend disbursements. The stock distribution will be in the form of a split-up of the 17,400,000 shares of common stock outstanding on the basis of two and one-half new shares of \$10.00 par value for every share of \$25.00 par stock now out.

SCANDINAVIAN CURRENCY UNION

In its annual report the National Bank of Denmark pronounces in favor of re-establishing the currency union formerly in effect. It is the opinion of the Danish National Bank that such a union works for the benefit of the Scandinavian countries, not only in their relations with each other, but in their dealings with other countries. The fact that Norway returned to the gold standard last year is advanced as favoring an early resumption of the currency union.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK IN NEW QUARTERS

The new thirty-eight story building of the Chase National Bank at Nassau, Pine, and Cedar Streets, New York, stands on the site of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank which the Chase bank absorbed in 1926. The absence of tellers' cages is one of the features of the bank, as the tellers are placed behind a long open counter. At the loan counters are windows made of special bullet-proof glass which is said to withstand even machine gun fire.

KIERULF'S MANUAL AN INVESTMENT GUIDE

As in former years, Kierulf's Manual for 1928 contains a mass of valuable information about Norwegian bonds and stocks, and points out how the investing public can safeguard its own interests by exercising greater care in selection. The manual contains a special warning against shares that promise profits beyond what appears legitimate, and shows how smaller dividends and greater security are at all times preferable.

AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION DOUBLES CAPITAL

The expanding American-Soviet trade, which amounted for the first nine months of the fiscal year to \$106,000,000, as compared with \$55,000,000 for the same period a year before, has caused the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, of which S. G. Bron is chairman, to increase its capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000. According to a statement by Mr. Bron, the Soviet industries last year spent over \$300,000,000 for imported machinery, and during the coming fiscal year more than \$700,000,000 will be invested for capital construction in Soviet industries.

SWEDISH INVESTMENTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

According to the Swedish financial weekly *Svensk Finanstidning*, investments abroad underwent a considerable change during 1928. A decrease of 13,000,000 kronor in capital exports was due, it is said, largely to the change in the official rate of interest which had twice been raised by the Riksbank. Moreover labor conflicts and increased imports had an unfavorable influence on the balance of payments. A considerable import of capital had taken place, especially in connection with sales of Swedish securities to foreign buyers. The Swedish-American News Exchange, however, calls attention to the fact that the above figures only comprise imports and exports of stocks and bonds through commercial banks and brokers, but do not include direct transactions completed without the assistance of financial institutions.

MILLION DOLLAR INCOME

The Bureau of Internal Revenue of the United States is sponsor for the report that 283 individuals in the American commonwealths have incomes of one million dollars or more. Ten Americans received more than \$5,000,000 each and had total incomes of \$88,995,242.

LINKING FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

In an interview in *Berlingske Tidende* of Copenhagen, Director Oluf Nielsen of Landmandsbanken explained how the technical office of the bank pointed the way to a better co-operation between financial institutions and industrial enterprises. Director Nielsen said that many things had to be considered before a bank could use its depositors' money in advancing loans to industrial concerns, and a thorough understanding of the basic principles of industry was requisite on the part of bank officials. Where such knowledge was obtained, he said, there should be slight risk in granting loans to reputable concerns.

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POVL ENGELSTOFT, editor, historian, and contributor to biographical and encyclopedic works, has dealt in short compass with a most important phase of modern Danish history. . . . J. BRÖNSTED, who writes on the two thousand year old boat from Als, has the Danish scholar's gift of making the results of scholarship available to the layman in clear and fascinating form. . . . CARL CHRISTENSEN is rector of the school at Frederiksværk and has made a special study of the interesting old town in which he lives. He has published an authoritative book on Frederiksværk's history and topography.

JOHAN SKJOLDBORG is represented in the SCANDINAVIAN CLASSIC *Best Stories of Denmark* by a charming little story "Per Hywer's Summer Day," but is otherwise quite unknown to American readers. He belongs to the Jutland school of peasant writers who rebelled against the sophistication and the city atmos-

sphere of the Copenhagen literary school. The son of a poor crofter, he has keen sympathy with those who till the soil and get little of its fruits, but though he uses fiction as a means of propaganda, he never lets his plea for social justice weigh too heavily on the texture of his story. His style is marked by clear incisiveness and epic force.

It would be difficult to find two poets more characteristic of Denmark than CHRISTIAN WINTHER and HOLGER DRACHMANN. Winther belonged to the romantic age before Hans Christian Andersen. One of his most popular books was a collection of idyls in verse called *Wood Cuts* which was said to be the standard present of every Danish man to the woman he loved. . . . Drachmann was the greatest lyrist of the late nineteenth century and the only lyrist in that brilliant group of writers who surrounded Brandes in the early days of his power.

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Most of our Associates are, we find, Associates for life. They do not give up their membership in the Foundation. Each January when their annual dues are payable they renew their part in the Foundation, and the REVIEW goes to them uninterrupted.

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The Trustees of the Foundation consider the enrolment of Life Associates to be the best method of increasing the endowment of the Foundation. They believe that many of our Annual Associates will welcome an opportunity to become Life Associates. They invite each reader of the REVIEW to become a Life Associate of the Foundation.



Photograph by Aage Remfeldt

SIGRID UNSET

The recipient of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1928 has entirely identified herself with the country of her father, the Norwegian archaeologist, Ingvald Martin Undset; but her mother, whose maiden name was Gyth, is a Dane, and Sigrid Undset was born in Kallundborg, Zealand, in 1882. Her parents moved to Norway when she was three years old, but she continued to visit her aunts in Kallundborg, and it is possible that some of the impressions she received in that medieval cathedral city helped to give color to the background of her first great medieval epic, *Kristin Lavransdatter*.

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The Return of the Peasant

By Povl Engelstoft

Danish Liberal politics have made strange bedfellows. The Rousseauism of the eighteenth century, the Grundtvigianism of the nineteenth century fusing religion and patriotism, the literary radicalism of Brandes have all their share in the movement whose main issue has been to restore the peasant to his ancient power.

DENMARK has always been a land of farms and farmers. When today the position of the country in the world market is determined by the products of its pastures, stables, and dairies, the Danes are only carrying out their oldest tradition. Since time out of mind the chief occupation of the people has been agriculture, and the villages which sprang up in prehistoric times were only groups of farmhouses where the land was tilled jointly by the various families. The men of these villages were free peasants who managed their own affairs and elected the kings. They were the backbone of the country.

In the course of centuries, however, conditions changed in Denmark as in other countries. A new class of courtiers, warriors, and landlords grew up and drove a wedge between the king and the freeborn peasant landholder. This new class laid its hands on more and more of the land and usurped more and more of the political power, while the peasant was forced down into an ever deepening dependence. It was still he who by the labor of his hands provided the kings with the sinews of war and the noblemen with money to build their stately castles and fill them with art treasures, but he himself had no longer any part in the affairs of the State. Yet however low his political and

economic status was, the peasant retained the memory of better times and the nucleus of self-government in the management of his village. This experience together with his stubborn endurance prepared him for the ushering in of the new time when statesmen began to feel the raising of the peasants as a task worthy of their best efforts.

THE BEGINNING OF MODERN REFORMS

Eighteenth century ideas on the rights of man, combined with the desire to make farming more lucrative, brought about a series of agricultural reforms which are landmarks in the history of Denmark. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, the peasant recovered his personal freedom by the abolition of villenage, and he was put in a position where he could realize independent profits from his land. This was a long step forward, but he still remained without political power. Another generation was to pass before the ruling classes made any attempt to give the peasants a share in the government. Yet the liberal ideas which emanated from France and England and spread all over Europe did their work in Denmark also, and resulted in the introduction of a Council of Estates, in 1831, though as yet it had only advisory power. Finally, on June 5, 1849, a far-reaching free Constitution was adopted.

This Constitution at once lifted the peasant to the political level of the other classes, but the change came too suddenly. The movement had really been led by business men and professionals, and the peasant was not yet fitted to take his place at the helm of State. Not until the fight had gone on for another half century and had been fought out among the peasants themselves as well as between them and the rest of the population, did the peasants really obtain equal rights with the members of the former upper classes. The history of this fight is the history of how Liberalism won out in Denmark.

THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN RIGHT AND LEFT

The first decades after 1831 were full of life and stir among the peasantry, but the vital movements were more economic and social than political. The farmer prospered; he developed self-esteem, and wanted to shake off the last burdens laid on him by the estate owner. Many peasants still held their land only in lease and had to pay rent to the owners.

In the forties the society "Friends of the Peasants" was formed in Zealand with the avowed object of securing the same rights for peasants as for the other classes. The aim of this organization was

social and economic rather than political, but after the Constitution of 1849 had been granted, it naturally began to co-operate with the National Liberals who had secured this Constitution. The ways of the two classes soon separated, however. The National Liberals would not give up the leadership they had enjoyed for two decades; nor were they ready to assist the peasants in wresting the privileges of leasehold from the estate owners. Moreover, the members of the party, who were chiefly business men and professionals, keenly felt the cultural difference between themselves and the still very crude peasants, and viewed the increasing numbers and insistent demands of the latter with some alarm.

The decisive break between the two elements in the Liberal movement came after our ill-fated war with Germany in 1864 which robbed us of Slesvig. In the negotiations concerning a new constitution which followed the war, the National Liberals wanted to force the peasants into the background; but the latter were now thoroughly aroused to political consciousness, and insisted on retaining the privileges granted them by the Constitution of 1849. The result was the Constitution of 1866 which gave the power in the Landsting or upper house in the Rigsdag to the estate owners and other property-holders, while the Folketing or lower house was to be elected by universal manhood suffrage.

This decision satisfied no one. If all agricultural interests could have united—estate owners and peasants acting together—they could have ruled Denmark, but no such fusion was possible. All attempts at reconciliation failed, and the estate owners joined the National Liberals to form the conservative party known as the Right. As its natural adversary arose the Left, which gathered most of the peasants in its ranks.

During the following generation a violent fight was waged over the Constitution. The Left quickly gained the majority in the Folketing, and wished to make this chamber, elected by the people, the leading power in the government, while the Right, for almost twenty



J. B. S. ESTRUP
1825-1913

years led by Prime Minister Estrup, asserted the equality of the chambers. The Left demanded that the parliamentary system be carried through and that the cabinet ministers be chosen from the majority of the Folketing, whereas the Right upheld the privilege of the king to choose his cabinet according to his will. This conception was fully shared by old King Christian IX, who with stubborn perseverance opposed the entrance of the Left into the government.

For thirty years the fight centered in this legal question. It was understood by the people as a fight between country and city, peasant and burgher. Clearly, the Left was a peasants' party. But within it were great contrasts, which were given vigorous expression through its leaders. The different origins of the party, the different kinds of culture which distinguished its various parts, and, finally, the different nuances of the Danish national character, all stood out clearly in the ranks of the prominent men who were at the head of the Left during these years.

THE PARTY THAT CONTAINED GRUNDTVIG AND BRANDES

There were two main tendencies within the Left. From the old "Friends of the Peasants" and the circles closely allied to them the party inherited a rationalistic dryness which considered realities more than theories, a partiality to social-economic reforms, and a keen suspicion of all officialism. But apart from this, a new movement, Grundtvigianism, broke forth with explosive force. By his inspiring writings and speeches, which gathered Danish intellect and Danish work in one great vision, the poet and clergyman, N. F. S. GRUNDTVIG, created a party of lyrically agitated, eloquent believers, for whom politics became a part of their religion. Through the folk high schools, which were erected in great numbers after 1864, Grundtvigianism was spread all over the country, and contributed enormously to the spiritual and economic revival of the peasantry. To the Grundtvigian Left the fight against the Estrup cabinet stood as a part of the fight for Spirit against Matter, for the Soul of Denmark against its oppressors.

From 1871 a new tendency, which slowly gained importance, was added to the two above-named main tendencies within the Left. In that year the critic, GEORG BRANDES, began a series of lectures on European literature, which were in direct opposition to old Danish thinking and morals. He wished to bring fresh foreign sources into an intellectual life which, in his opinion, was stagnating, and he and his adherents naturally became allied with the Left. Later this "Liter-

ary Left," formed by scholars who supported the cause of the peasants, grew to great importance by bringing about an alliance between the peasants and the new Socialistic workers' party. But mentally and socially there were great differences between the Literary and the Grundtvigian Left. The Grundtvigians wanted to raise Denmark on the foundation of religious faith and nationalism, whereas the Literary Left visioned the future in an entirely opposite direction, in "free thought" and the greatest possible adaptation to foreign culture. The Grundtvigian Left had most of its adherents among the fairly well-to-do farm owners, while the opponents more and more tried to make proselytes among the peasants of the humblest station, the cottagers.

POLITICAL LEADERS OF THE LEFT

The men who led the party in its fight for the peasants' cause were marked by many contrasts. Strangely enough, none of these men were peasant born. The many small farmers who played a part in the politics of the Left did not produce any prominent leaders. These came from other strata of society. The time had been when the clergymen were the spiritual guardians of the peasants. Now, however, the teachers, the editors, the trained agriculturists became their leaders. The most talented agitator of the Grundtvigian Left was a school-teacher, CHRISTEN BERG. He was, so to speak, the personification of the Danish landscape with its round, generous forms, its sun, its showers, its simple colors, the yellow of the grain, the green of the beech. Big and benevolent, he journeyed all over the country, thundering against injustice. By his strength and firm belief he gathered tens of thousands around his platform; and at the anniversaries of the Constitution, when flags were waving and the birds were singing in the bright summer, the men of the Left swore enthusiastically to stand by each other and hold out until the bitter end—the revolution. But Berg was not for nothing a child of the mild Danish summer; he was tenacious and brave, but would not give his consent to a revolu-



CHRISTEN BERG
1829-1891



VIGGO HÖRUP
1841-1902

tion. He went to prison for his conviction, yet his innermost nature recoiled from the armed contest which he could have called forth had he wished it. In the political history of Denmark he stands out as a monumental vindicator of right against wrong, a leader of the people, disdaining sharper weapons than his tongue, a champion of liberty, yet not a great politician.

In sharp contrast to Berg, although his fellow-combatant, stood VIGGO HÖRUP. He was a scholar, a lawyer, whetted on the finest grindstone of Copenhagen culture, although of rural origin and with rural sympathies. He joined the Left because he felt that Denmark's misfortune in 1864 was caused by the ruling party, the National Liberals, and because he consid-

ered a democratic co-operation of peasant and laborer as the salvation of the country. Religiously and nationally, HÖRUP stood as decidedly against the National Liberals as against the Grundtvigians. He attached the men of Georg Brandes's European school to his paper, *Politiken*, and fought for the abolition or restriction of armaments. As a journalist he had hardly his equal. His language had the drastic imagery and biting sarcasm of the peasant, but he had learned from the greatest Danish writer of the century, Søren Kierkegaard, to envelop it with the magic web of irony. In his paper he built the cause of Liberalism a radiant castle of brilliant wit, flaming anger, and plain common sense; and no opponent reached the height of his eloquence. He was descended from the rationalistic "Friends of the Peasants," and built a bridge from them to Brandesianism. He and Berg often fought side by side, although there was no intimate relation between the two leaders, except in one point: Like Berg, Hörup was in his inmost soul a patient Danish citizen, too patient to raise the flag of revolt. He wished the victory to come with time and persuasion.

Berg controlled the West-Jutlanders; Hörup, Copenhagen and Zealand. In the Rigsdag they had allies of great intellectual distinction. Among the foremost of these was the nobleman Count HOLSTEIN-LEDREBORG. A strange bird in the field of the Left! Neither a Peasants' Friend nor a Grundtvigian; a scholar, but not belonging

to the Literary Left; a Catholic. What a curious phenomenon that this estate holder and courtier should leave his peers and join the ranks of the peasants in the fight between the classes! The psychological explanation was probably that he possessed a superabundance of one of his nation's characteristics: the gift of dialectics. The craving for understanding, for a clearer vision, for justice, consumed his soul day and night, but no full and rounded personality emerged from the conflict. He was continually manipulating problems and possibilities, and would turn and twist them in his brilliant and finished speeches, so that black became white, and white became black. He was unwavering in his claim for right and reconciliation. This led him into the Left, but also quickly robbed him of the hope of a victory which he would have considered worth the fight. Like Berg and Hörup, he was not willing to risk the peace of the country in order to gain such a victory.

COMPROMISE FOLLOWED BY VICTORY

Thus the great and firm will which led the Right, one of the most determined characters of history, Prime Minister ESTRUP, was opposed by a divided and wavering Left. Not any of the above-named men became the leader who was to bring the fight to a close. If the battle were to be fought without sharp weapons, it would have to be won by compliance. FREDE BOJSSEN, who joined the ranks of the Left, was a man from the Danish folk high school, and introduced into the combat its unswerving wish for instruction and work, its faith in simple, everyday ideals, its blue-eyed confidence in friend and foe. For a generation he was a member of the Folketing, and when the contrasts between classes grew less sharp, his day came. The good economic conditions enjoyed by the peasants during the seventies and eighties were followed by bad years. Prosperity disappeared. The manger was empty, and the horizon was scanned for the peace which would make reforms possible. The legal questions were forced into the background by economic problems. The Right, too, grew impa-



COUNT J. L. HOLSTEIN-LEDREBORG
1839-1912



FREDE BOJSEN
1841-1927

eenth century had ended. The victory was really only a confirmation of a principle that had long been acknowledged in secret, but this did not make it less important. The policies by which the Left carried on the campaign may be criticised. Its conduct was weak; it lacked the qualities of the battering-ram which were needed to stand up against a giant like Estrup. Nevertheless, whatever may have been wanting in decisive tactics, the innate primitive strength of the peasant survived all mistakes, and finally gained its end.

Since then twenty-seven years have passed. Several peasants have been cabinet ministers, and since 1924 this dignity has also been bestowed upon laborers. It is now an unwritten law that neither parentage nor position can bar anyone from the government of the country. In fact this principle is a necessary condition for carrying out the provisions of the Constitution as it now stands, and that it has been

tient, and the old dream of an alliance between large and small farmers came to life again. On these possibilities Bojsen built the agreement of 1894. None of the parties received official sanction of its views. The Estrup cabinet disappeared, but the new powers were not of the Left party. Not until seven years later, in 1901, did the fight end with a victory for the peasant party, the Left. The old king yielded to the demands of the times. A Left cabinet was formed, and in it a peasant for the first time took his seat as a member of the government.

At last Liberalism had triumphed. The campaign which began with the agricultural reforms in the late eight-



J. C. CHRISTENSEN

finally and definitely accepted is largely due to the long struggle of the Left.

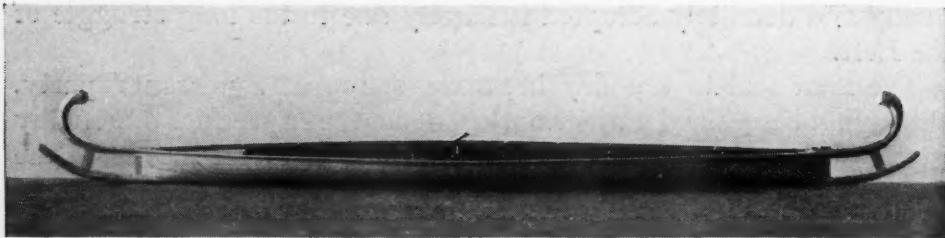
The Left still to this day bears the stamp of a peasants' party, although it has gained a wider outlook from the experience of actually taking part in the government. The old lines of divergence from the seventies and eighties are still discernible, and there are even now leaders of the Berg, Hörup, or Bojsen types representing the various elements in the party. But the political leader is becoming less important. After the World War division has been more determined by economic interests than by the old moral and judicial issues that used to shake the community. There is no longer room for personalities.

In closing this survey of the Liberal movement in Denmark, it remains only to mention the last great leader of the Left, J. C. CHRISTENSEN. He was one of those who thought Bojsen's compromise of 1894 too dearly bought, and he resolved to bring the strength of the party to bear against it. More than any of the older leaders he had the ability to gather the party and hold it together, and it was he who by his brilliant tactics achieved the victory of 1901. He opposed Bojsen, but gathered the fruit of Bojsen's policy. He was one of the pillars in the first Left cabinet, was afterwards prime minister for more than three years, and has been a member of several cabinets. Throughout his long political life he has to a remarkable degree understood how to keep up the harmonious interplay between principles and practical politics. He stands on a foundation of Grundtvigianism, but in him the enthusiasm characteristic of Grundtvig's followers is regulated by a sound peasant rationalism, at the same time as he has gained the breadth of view that comes with responsibility and knowledge of large affairs.

Christensen's conception of what constitutes the center of gravity in Denmark's work for the future is shown by the fact that, while still in possession of his full strength, he has chosen to retire from politics and devote himself to the task of reclaiming the Jutland heath.

With him the last real leader of the Left disappeared from the arena.





RECONSTRUCTED MODEL OF THE BOAT FOUND AT HJORTSPRING IN ALS

Out of the Dim Past

By J. BRÖNSTED

In the East Slesvig island of Als, Danish antiquarians have unearthed a treasure, a boat which, though in fragments, could be reconstructed, and which proved to be the oldest plank-built boat in the world, dating from the second or third century before Christ.

IF ONE DAY, some two thousand years in the dim prehistoric past, a wanderer on the little East Slesvig island of Als had made his way in from the northwest coast to the interior, following a lively little stream from its mouth to its source, he would have come upon a remarkable sight, there in the midst of this lonely hill country. From his position on top of one of the numerous hillocks that encircle the little boggy hollow now named Hjortspring (Deer's Leap), he might have espied deep down in the bottom of this depression a slim vessel, resting on the surface of the bog, filled with shields and cuirasses, and surrounded by a dense thicket of tall spear-shafts stuck upright in the soft turf. Perhaps the whole would already have borne the marks of age and decay, the hulk of the vessel half covered with moss, weather-beaten and broken, and many of the spears shattered. Nevertheless our wanderer would have bowed himself reverentially away from the scene, well aware that the spot was a sacred one, consecrated to the gods, and that what he looked upon thus profanely was the inviolable possession of the God of War. He would have known, or he would soon have discovered, that the boat was the spoil from a sea-fight—an enemy boat, fully equipped for battle, dragged up the turbulent little brook and laid away on this hallowed spot as a sacrifice from the victors to the God of War who had smiled on their fortunes in the battle.

Through over two thousand long years this martial sacrifice was permitted to lie undisturbed, and the moss grew up around it and over it until the boat was completely buried under the sheltering



PARTS OF THE BOAT AS THEY WERE WHEN FIRST DISCOVERED

turf. And then, about forty years ago, the peace of centuries was rudely shattered. In the course of peat-digging in the little bog, a large section—more than one-half—of the boat was broken up and removed, but the discovery and subsequent partial destruction of these archaeological remnants did not, at the time, excite any interest. It was not, indeed, until after the reunion of North Slesvig with the motherland, at the close of the World War, that the matter came to the attention of the authorities, and the Director of the National Museum, G. Rosenberg, took upon himself the highly difficult task of preserving and reconstructing the broken remnants of the old war vessel. This work was begun in the year 1921.

The investigation developed into a laborious and exacting undertaking, but one which was richly rewarded. The remnants of a most extraordinary primitive boat were brought to light, and that which could yet be saved was rescued from further decay or destruction. The work of reconstruction was a most difficult one and demanded meticulous attention. The wood of the boat itself as well as of the spears and shields was as soft as butter, and had to be kept constantly damp in order that it should not crumble out of form. The boat had long ago fallen totally to pieces; the extent of its deterioration and formlessness and of the general disorder is strikingly evident from



PARTS OF THE BOAT, SHOWING THE BENT HAZEL BOUGHS USED AS RIBS, AND THE UPRIGHT PLANKS THAT SUPPORTED THE THWARTS

the accompanying pictures. The fragments which were still partially connected had to be handled with the utmost care. First they were cleansed of the thick crust of peat, then noted and photographed, then soaked thoroughly in water, covered with a plaster cast and supported by inserted metal foundations. Only then were they in a condition to be taken up and carried away. The whole process required months of diligent and painstaking application. And what was the result? The world's oldest plank-constructed boat.

The picture of the reconstructed boat shows its external appearance. It was about ten meters in length, quite flat-bottomed, and built with five thin maple planks, each over one-half meter in breadth. But this boat had neither cross ribs nor nails. In most clinker-built boats the side boards are riveted together with long clinker nails, while a number of vertical ribs, fastened at intervals along the boat and extending from keel to gunwale, buttress the hull. But in the boat from Hjortspring there was not a single piece of metal. The side boards of the vessel, which overlap each other, were gathered

and fastened together by a heavy cord—actually sewed together with stitches seven or eight centimeters in length, the thread holes closed up with resin. Instead of cross ribs, strong flexible hazel branches were used—hazel bent in an arch and held in position and in shape by a horizontal cross-beam. The hull of the boat was constructed over a row of such hazel arches and in such a manner that each arch was firmly gripped to both sides of the hull by a number of cleats. Broad planks, which were fastened to the arch and stuck through the cross-beam, stood upright in the boat and were designed to support the thwarts. The boat had, in all, some ten thwarts and could seat about twenty men. For a rudder there was a steering oar hanging down in front, and the boat was propelled by paddling with short double-bladed oars. The gunwale, therefore, needed neither oarlocks nor oar pins. Unfortunately neither the prow nor the stern of the boat has been preserved, but it is highly probable that our model is an accurate reproduction, and that from either end of the boat there protruded a heavy ram, in a manner similar to those on the ships of the later Bronze Age as seen on the accompanying picture of a razor blade. The rams doubtless served the same purpose as the battering rams of the later Roman warships.

A lithe, fast little vessel was the boat from Als, useful in sailing on smooth waters near the shore and up the streams, and useful, too, in battle, but surely of little value in an open sea or against heavier opposition. It is over one thousand years older than the large Norwegian Viking boats from Gokstad and Oseberg, and more than five hundred years older than the boat from Nydam heath in Slesvig which is kept in the museum at Kiel—hitherto the oldest known ship in the North. For our knowledge of primitive ship-building, then, the Hjortspring boat is of inestimable value. We are now able dimly to follow the course of development in this field of primitive culture; from the flat-bottomed, primitive, paddle-boat of Hjortspring to the large rowboat of Nydam, and thence to



Two WOODEN SHIELDS FOUND IN THE PEAT

the highly developed ships of Gokstad and Oseberg, where the vessel has become a scientific organism with special keel, hull, and gunwales, and with mast and deck. The value of the Hjortspring boat is that it carries us back to the earliest development of ship-making, to a period which witnessed the intense activity of the sea kings of the Bronze Age whose boats we have known hitherto only from the unsatisfactory illustrations scratched on the walls of chalk cliffs or engraved on the blades of knives.

Nowhere else in the world is there to be found a plank boat of such hoary antiquity. The boats that can compare in age with that from Hjortspring—those of Egypt and other Mediterranean lands—are either hollowed-out trunks or are constructed of bark, and are therefore quite primitive in comparison with the Danish ship. The latter, apparently, dates from the third or second century B.C.

Not a scrap of metal was to be found either in the boat itself or in the great shields which were discovered in and alongside it. For, while both iron and bronze were well known at that time, they were highly expensive luxuries. This parsimony with metals has its own cultural background and explanation, and one of consummate interest. In these centuries, before the Roman Empire arose to fling the mantle of its power over half the known world, the Kelts were supreme throughout middle Europe. They were a warrior race, and one which harried and ravaged the Greek and Roman borderlands time and again. To the Danes the Kelts were a veritable calamity, for they interposed themselves between the Danish peninsula and southern Europe and cut the important trade routes which connected the two regions. Throughout the entire Bronze Age the Danes had been accustomed to exchange their own highly valued amber for necessary metals by trade along the great watercourses of central Europe. Now, just when iron began to supplant bronze as the basic metal, the Kelts threatened these trade routes and destroyed Danish trade without offering any comparable compensation. The result was a universal and lasting depression throughout Scandinavia, a dearth of the indispensable metals and an economic decline that was quickly reflected in a cultural decline. But "need teaches naked woman to spin," says



BRONZE RAZOR, DATING FROM ABOUT THE NINTH CENTURY B.C. AND DISCOVERED IN SOUTH SLESVIG, SHOWS THE OLDEST SHIP PICTURES EXTANT IN THE NORTH. THE HIGH PROW IS CHARACTERISTIC.

an old Danish proverb, and in the magnificent timber of their densely wooded land the Danes found to some extent compensation for the lack of metals. This is the cultural and historical background of the all-wooden boat of Hjortspring; it explains the absence of metals in boat and in shields, and accounts for the extraordinarily skilful and finished woodwork which, under the pressure of these conditions, experienced a sort of enforced renaissance.

The Hjortspring boat, despite the defective and ruined state in which it has come to us, possesses a scientific and cultural value of a high order, for it affords us a new and illuminating insight into one of the dimmest periods of our prehistory.

Dagmar of Denmark and Bohemia

ON THE TENTH anniversary of the Czechoslovakian republic, October 28, 1928, a painting was hung in the Town Hall of Prague to commemorate the lovely young Bohemian princess who, more than seven hundred years ago, became the wife of a Danish king and the most beloved of Danish queens.

In the year 1205, Valdemar the Victorious married the Princess Dagmar, who by her beauty and goodness won the hearts of the Danish people as perhaps no other Danish queen before or since. When she died, only seven years after her marriage, her memory was kept green in legend and poetry, and some of the finest Danish ballads were woven around her fate, the best known being perhaps "Queen Dagmar lies in Ribe sick." Her popularity is further attested by the number of Danish girls who have been named after her, one of them being that unhappy Czarina of Russia who has recently died. Even after seven hundred years, she still holds her place in the national consciousness as one of the most lovable figures of Danish history, and the thought of her has re-



BRONZE RELIEF BY BENESCH PRESENTED
TO RINGSTED CHURCH IN MEMORY
OF QUEEN DAGMAR



KING VALDEMAR RECEIVES HIS BRIDE UPON HER ARRIVAL IN DENMARK

Painting by Johan Thomas Skovgaard

mained a link with her original homeland, now Czechoslovakia.

Last year this sense of fellowship found expression in a memorial tablet by the Czechoslovakian sculptor Benesch which has been cast in bronze and presented by the Czechoslovakian-Danish Society of Prague to the church in Ringsted where Queen Dagmar lies buried. The inscription on the tablet is in both languages and reads as follows:

From . Czechic . Land . Came . Queen . Dagmar . Brought .
 Peace . To . All . Outlaws . Freedom . To . Those . In .
 Chains . And . With . Victorious . Love . She . Won .
 Danish . Hearts . Peace . Freedom . And . Love . Shall .
 Her . Memory . Always . Proclaim . To . Both . Nations .

In response to this gracious gift, the Danish-Czechoslovakian Society of Copenhagen engaged a young painter, Johan Thomas Skovgaard, to paint a picture of the first meeting between King Valdemar and his young bride when she stepped ashore in Denmark. Skovgaard, who is a member of the famous artist family of that name, kept his painting in the spirit of the old ballad, simple in composition, bright and festive in coloring. As it now hangs in the Town Hall of Prague, it will perpetuate the name of the sweet young princess who came to Denmark with peace and love.

R. P.



BEGINNING OF THE CANAL WHICH UNITES ARRESÖ WITH ROSKILDE FJORD

Frederiksværk

The Oldest Industrial Town in Denmark

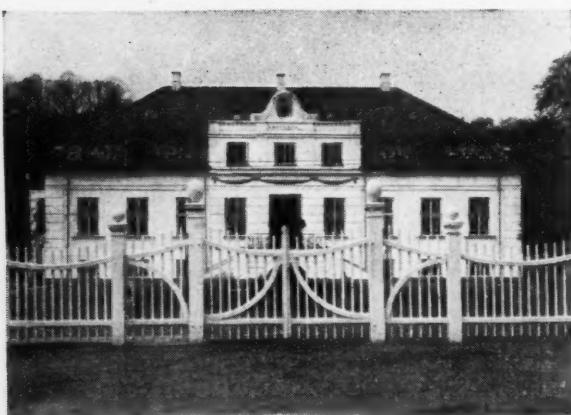
By CARL CHRISTENSEN

AT THE NORTHERN end of Roskilde Fjord, just where it suddenly makes a bend to the west before entering the Isafjord, it receives the waters from the little lake, Arresö. Right at the juncture lies Frederiksværk, separated from the Kattegat only by a narrow peninsula.

In the seventeenth century this peninsula was a very desolate place, indeed, a "middling common"—to use the expression of an old-time writer. Great masses of sand accumulated along the northern coast and formed high downs; or they were carried by the wind far into the country and converted fertile inland stretches into a desert. This drifting sand made a barrier between the Arresö and the ocean, so that it became a real lake instead of as formerly the branch of a fjord. Then it began to overflow the lower banks and threatened to swamp the surrounding country; in some places the water even entered people's houses.



A SHADY LANE ALONG THE WATER LEADING TO THE POWDER WORKS



CLASSEN'S MANOR ARRESÖDAL, WHERE HE DIED IN 1792

little historical foundation for this assertion.

It was only for a short while, however, that the waters were allowed to flow unimpeded from Arresö to the Roskilde Fjord. It was soon discovered that this fall of from nine to twelve feet represented a considerable power which ought to be utilized in some way.

At last conditions became so serious that, during the reign of Frederik IV, a canal was dug from Arresö to the Roskilde Fjord to form an outlet for the dammed up waters of the lake. Tradition says that the canal, which was made in the years 1717-19, was the work of Swedish prisoners of war, but there is very



WINTER EVENING IN THE LITTLE SIDE STREET CALLED SANDSKAARET

After several futile attempts, a concession was granted to the Norwegian born citizen, J. F. Clasen, to use the western end of the canal for industrial purposes. Around the factories erected by him the town of Frederiksværk, named after Frederik V, grew up.

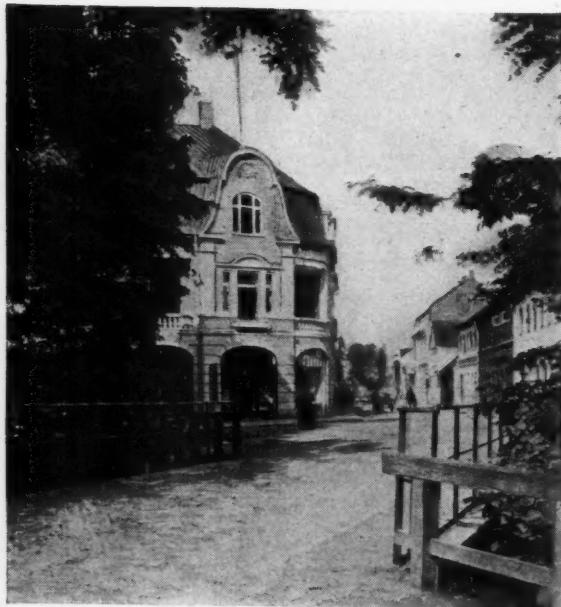
Little is known about the youth of the man whose creative genius called to life Denmark's first industrial town, and whose personality still seems to permeate Frederiksværk. He had studied theology and qualified for the ministry, but before he died he was addressed as Major-General and Excellency. Unusual energy and ability marked all his activities. He



HOME OF THE FACTORY DIRECTOR, BUILT IN 1750



SYLVAN PATHS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CANAL



A GLIMPSE OF THE TOWN SEEN FROM CLASSEN'S BRIDGE

supplied the army and navy with cannon and powder and, incidentally, with the "gifts" which Denmark, like other European countries, had to deliver to the pirate state Algeria. Some of Classen's cannon even reached America and were used in the Revolutionary War.

In his later years, Classen's interests as manufacturer and property-owner were on a grand scale. He owned the whole countryside around Frederiksværk with the two

estates Arresödal and Grönnæs-segaard. After his death a part of his holdings were made into the "Classen Entail," which disposes of large revenues. He himself was buried in the small Vinderöd church, beautifully situated on the Arresö outside of Frederiksværk, where a magnificent marble sarcophagus carries his memory to posterity.

After Classen's death factories and estates went to the Royal house. Later they were turned over to the State, which in 1856 sold all except the powder works of the army erected a century earlier. The other factories were bought by the industrial magnate Anker Heegaard and still bear his name, although owned by a stock company. Among the later directors must be mentioned E. P. Tscherning, father of the cabinet minister A. F. Tscherning.

Not only most of the factory buildings but a large part of the town itself is still standing as erected by Classen. Built with a speed that we now associate with modern America, it bears witness to the energy and initiative of a single man. The fine old residence for the director of the factories dates from the time of E. P. Tscherning. The splendid forests and other plantings that give a rare idyllic beauty to the town and surroundings are due to Classen himself, who by his cultivation of this very hilly region contributed much to make Frederiksværk and vicinity one of the loveliest spots in Denmark.



THIS BUST OF CLASSEN, MOUNTED ON ONE OF HIS OWN CANNON, WAS UNVEILED IN THE MARKET PLACE, FEBRUARY 11, 1925, THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH

The Wild Red Wine

By HOLGER DRACHMANN

Translated from the Danish by CHARLES WHARTON STORK

THE faint wind sighs with autumn grief,
And, brushing past my cheek, a leaf
Descends and lies before me;
But from its barren gravel bed
It smiles at me so purple-red
That sudden—by some impulse mad—
The flush of youth comes o'er me.
O days, when she was mine, was mine,
That form so lissome, so divine,
That mouth she offered me so glad—
What opening roseleaf lips it had!—
Aha! the wild red wine.

I yield to you in time's despite,
O days, O memories that unite
Like leaves long flown asunder.
I swiftly pluck a garland gay,
Ere once again the storm winds play,
To tear from life the leaves that clad
Its spring and whirl them under.
Again she's near, again she's mine,
That form so lissome, so divine,
That mouth she offered me so glad—
What opening roseleaf lips it had!—
Aha! the wild red wine.

I've pressed from life a magic draught,
Not in the fleeting moment quaffed
With bitterness behind it;
The vintage for that wine was pressed
From grapes that glowed in my own breast,
And now—again the impulse mad!—
Deep in my heart I find it.
O bliss! 'tis you, who still are mine,
That form so lissome, so divine,
That mouth you offered me so glad—
What opening roseleaf lips it had!—
Aha! the wild red wine.

The Lymfiord Huckster and the Furbo Maid

By JOHAN SKJOLDBORG

Translated from the Danish by LIDA SIBONI HANSON

A FLAT-BOTTOMED SLOOP came sailing up Virksound. On the deck was the young Lymfiord huckster, Jens Dahl. At Little-Niels's bridge in Kvols he had loaded his sloop with wooden shoes which came all the way from the Himmelbjerg woods. Now he was going to sail around in the many bays and bends of the Lymfiord, and dispose of his cargo to chandlers and merchants there.

A good breeze was blowing. Ah, it was fine to sail one's own boat. He wriggled the tiller so as to note the speed. The old sloop was still good for something, that was sure. He felt like a real skipper.

It was true, he did not own the boat. Poor as he was, how could he have got money to buy it and the cargo? But he had it in trust. Rich Kraen Peter in Hannes, his home village, had trusted him. His widowed mother and his young brothers and sisters had faith in him. Everybody believed in him.

He was sure to succeed. This was the second summer he was out with the sloop, and he had nothing to complain of. But he had to make every penny count. He could not sit and drink at Kjeld Olsen's in Thisted or in Stougaard's tavern in Lögstör, or with the Egholmers in Vesteraa's cellar in Aalborg. He had to keep away from all that. For everybody believed in him, young as he was, and his mother and young brothers and sisters had no one else in the whole world to depend on.

He spat into the water and took a fresh quid of tobacco, glancing at the sails. The wind was getting more northerly, and he called to the boy in the bow to tighten the foresail. They were going at a fine speed now.

Jens felt a sudden desire to slip in and pay a visit to his folks in Hannes, although his business did not carry him there but to the western towns. Just to land for a minute near Öslös so that they could see him! Come to think of it, he had a bag of figs for the children, and in his chest was some little thing for his mother, too.

He made up his mind to go in. It would not take much time.

Meanwhile the wind was rising.

When he came to Hvalpsund, he had to reef the mainsail. He laid up beyond the Rotholms. The wind was more and more due north. In the broad channel outside of Risgaard the seas began to pound with terrific blows against the bow, and dashed over the bulwarks in gusty torrents.

"I wonder how long things can go on this way," he thought.

The boy, who was new in the service, looked anxiously at the white-capped waves which rolled more and more heavily against the sloop. He scanned the expression of the young skipper's face, but did not say a word, for he knew that would be beneath the dignity of a sailor.

The visit at Hannes would have to wait for another day.

It was time to tack, but it proved to be impossible. The two lads were drenched to the skin, and had to crawl around in the water on the deck, holding on to any upright object. The showers came incessantly from the dark northwest, as if a sluice had been opened, and at last he had to turn about, in spite of his longing for his home shore. Risgaard channel is hard to get across, but Livö channel, which was awaiting him farther out, shows no mercy on such a day.

He laid up in the lee of Fur.

Oh, how fine it was to get into smooth water again after being tumbled about by the storm.

The young skipper looked kindly at his small assistant, and the boy shook the water from his cap, as he met the skipper's look with a brave laugh showing his white teeth.

They cast anchor close to the shore, and when the sail was furled, and they had had their coffee, they went to bed and slept until late next morning.

When at last he was sufficiently awake to stick his sleepy head with curls downy from the pillow up through the companionway, Jens saw that the storm was not yet over. Out in the channel the sea was still rough. Well, that meant three days' delay, taken all in all. But he was comfortable here. He yawned loudly. . . . Wonder what that old house was, down there on the shore!

It was inhabited, for smoke rose from the chimney. Well, that was all the same to him. He began to putter around and straighten up a little here and there. He was going to fix up the boat, now he was boss. He did several small jobs, which made time pass. . . . Strange how his thoughts always returned to that house—probably because there was not much of anything else to look at. The house really had a fine location, so near the water. It looked like a real skipper's house. One could easily build a pier outside where one could fasten a boat.

It certainly was inhabited; at least a woman came along now, pulling a gray and white cow. Her light step showed that she was young. But surely she was not living there alone?

He took a fresh quid and spat into the water. The couple of days he would have to spend here might be rather long. If it had only been possible to get across Livö channel, he might have been at home by now. The worst about it was that time was passing, and he had much to do. He

went back to the cabin and took from a small cupboard his pocket-book with money and accounts which he examined, only to find once more that the accounts were right. It certainly had been a good summer.

Next year the boat would have to be painted from one end to the other, and it needed a new mainsail as well as a cable. There was enough to think of, but it had to come gradually. First of all Kraen Peter, who had trusted him so well, must be paid. And his mother's house was in need of repair both as to roof and windows. . . . Now his folks were sitting together at home, his mother carding and spinning so fast that her wheel seemed to fly; for there is no end to the many pairs of stockings needed by a nestful of lively young ones. They had no idea that he was lying here at Fur, so near home.

Well, that could not be helped. He took out the mainsail and began to mend it. From time to time he looked up. There was the girl coming back across the fields to move the stake of the cow. It was late in the afternoon; the grass was bright green and looked cool in the light. She was bareheaded and barefooted and dressed only in a blue waist and a short red skirt.

When she had hammered the stake into the ground with her maul, she put her hands on her hips and stood thus, looking at the sloop. He remained standing in the companionway regarding her. How vigorous she looked, as she stood there in the setting sun! He could not distinguish her features, but only the outlines of her figure.

They remained thus for a long while. It was as if they were secretly speaking to each other, as if they had something in common.

At last she turned and went back, but when she reached the house, she stopped and stood for a short while under the gable.

That night the young huckster did not sleep nearly so well as the night before.

Early the next morning he jumped up from his bunk. The girl had already moved the brindled cow. He saw her sturdy figure walking up towards the house, leaving a dark trail in the dewy grass. She stopped and gazed out towards the sloop. He ducked, but himself unseen kept his eyes on this strange girl who was standing there, radiant in the glow of the dawn.

Out in the open the wind was still strong, but this peaceful cove was sheltered, and the breeze only played a little with her short red skirt.

Then she began to wheel manure out of the stable. Was there no man in the house? Was she really alone? How could that be?

What excuse could he find to go to the house? He could buy a bottle of milk, at least; that would be very natural.

Later in the day he dressed up and rowed ashore in the small boat.

In passing he glanced at the cow, which was tearing up the juicy grass so greedily that the corners of its mouth were drivelling, and it paid no attention to him. It was evidently a fine milker. What an udder it had! And look how well kept it was! He could easily see that it was used to being petted.

Jens approached the house and saw a woman's face behind the window. What after all did he want there? Oh, of course, he was going to buy a bottle of milk.

When he opened the door, he saw the girl standing at the end of a long table, with a startled expression in her bright brown eyes, her teeth gleaming between her red lips.

She was different from any girl he had ever seen. What could he say to her?

He discovered that an older woman, probably her mother, was sitting on a chair near the stove. Then he remembered his pretended errand and at last blurted it out.

When the mother arose and limped towards him, leaning on a stick, he saw that she was very feeble. With half closed eyes she scrutinized the stranger. Yes, he was welcome to a bottle of milk, and she asked her daughter to go and fetch it.

The mother again looked closely at the huckster and began to tell him that her husband was dead, and that her daughter was so good and kind as to stay at home. "It's almost a shame to keep her here while she's young, but you see that I really couldn't be here alone."

Silence.

"And after all, this is our own house, and a fine home it is. It will belong to Anne some day. If only we had a man around!"

The huckster looked about. It was a well kept old-fashioned room with canopies round the beds, a stove which was built through the wall and heated from the next room, and a grandfather's clock.

When the daughter came back, her mother told her to make a good cup of coffee for the stranger. Then she asked him if he owned the boat. He said No, he had it in trust. She looked at him again. "You must be a trustworthy young man."

The daughter gazed so strangely at him with her bright eyes that he felt his cheeks burn.

When the girl had gone out, he said that he was from Hannes and had to support his mother and younger brothers and sisters.

They drank the coffee silently. Only the mother talked. The two young people did not say a word.

He shook hands in saying good-bye. He simply had to touch that girl. Her hand felt warm, and she returned his handshake with a firm clasp.

When the anchor was weighed and the sail hoisted, and he stood with his hand grasping the tiller, he turned and looked towards the house. She was still standing there at the corner.

He went north before a good wind, and put in east of Holmtongue, which stretches outside of Hannes and forms a protecting arm for the ships during a westerly wind.

To put one's feet on this home shore was better than to be out in foreign parts. After all, this was better than Fur. There lay Öslös church high and imposing on the hill. He walked over the fens, fragrant with bog myrtle as no other place. Here he used to tend the cattle during the long summer days. Here were peewits and gulls and plovers. This was his home, after all—and fancy, over there at his mother's house stood his barefoot little brothers and sisters, waiting for him. He laughed with pleasure. Of course, they had seen him land. They knew his boat.

Next spring, when Jens came sailing to Fur in a gentle wind, the girl was busy calcimining the house, making it ochre yellow with a black sooted base.

He went ashore at once, to where she stood daubed with the calcimine, with the brush in her hand. She laughed lightly. "I thought I should have finished before you came."

He took a step backward to admire her work. "You are surely making a good job of it." She smiled, and they chatted a little about it.

"Why, you have fixed up your boat nicely, too, this year," she said and looked across the water, as they stood close to each other, admiring the ribbon of red, green, and white which he had painted along the sides of the boat.

Finally he said, "Everything looks nice if it is well kept."

They entered the house together. The mother was glad to see the young huckster again. She limped over to the table and turned her weak, blinking eyes towards him. Then she asked how business was this year, and if he had been able to carry out the plans he had made.

He spent the afternoon with them.

The women treated him to fruit soup and pancakes, for the mother said, "You are not likely to get decent food on board."

After the meal the mother suggested that the girl show him over their land, including the small peat bog which was a little far away, but yielded good fuel, and was therefore valuable.

While the young people went on this walk, the old woman sat in deep thought, wondering what the future had in store for them.

NEXT summer Jens visited Fur again. As soon as the anchor had touched bottom, the smoke arose from the chimney of the house, as if to welcome him.

When he crossed the small pasture on the shore, which belonged to the house, he noticed that the grass was so dry that it lay flat upon the ground. He reproached the mother for this.

"Why my dear Jens, I know it," she said, "but what can we do, with no man in the house?"

He threw off his coat and seized the rusty scythe which was hanging with its curved blade across a beam in the barn. The daughter turned the grindstone for him, and when the edge was sharp and bright he began at once to cut the hay.

The mother told her daughter to wring the neck of a hen and make chicken broth. That huckster certainly was a fine young man.

Late in the afternoon they sat together round the coffee pot. They were quite intimate now, and this time the older woman asked about his mother's health, the age of his brothers and sisters, and so on.

Before leaving, he promised to return when the rye was ready for reaping. Now he was busy, as he was going to Utrup for a cargo of pots, crocks, and other earthenware, for he dealt in such things too.

One summer he asked the Furbo* girl

* Furbo, one who lives in Fur.

if she would not like to see his home. They climbed a hill together and saw the town of Öslös far to the north across the water. It lay low along the fiord, while the church on the hill behind lifted its mighty tower towards the sky. He pointed out his mother's house which looked like a small white dot in the village. They stood looking at it for a long time.

It was a pretty place to live, he told her.

But she answered that she was sure it was not so beautiful as Fur.

EVERY summer the huckster visited the Furbo girl. The years passed quietly. They were both losing their youth. Their mothers in Fur and Hannes were growing old. The huckster's little brothers and sisters were big now.

When the last of them was confirmed, Jens's mother said to him one day that she thought he ought to marry.

When he hemmed and hawed, she added, "But why should you want a girl from Fur?—a woman from so far away, whom we don't know at all! There are girls enough here in Hannes, I should think."

He did not speak his mind, but lighted a pipe, and sat pondering.

When he reached Fur shortly after, the old mother there said that now, when the youngest of his brothers and sisters was confirmed, she supposed he was free.

No, he said, for his mother was so poorly now that he had to keep a young servant girl for her when he was not at home. "But you may believe the house is in good shape now, with a new roof with a tiled border, new window frames painted blue, three rooms below and a guest room in the attic—and a garden with apples and pears and currants and gooseberries, and, of course, thyme and marjoram and onions and such."

The Furbo woman shook her head. "But after all, my boy, that is nothing but a house. But here we have fields and

a nice little pasture; we have a cow and a pig, and we might also have lambs and calves. Why, we could really very well keep two cows, if we had a man. That is something different, after all, my boy. And it is so well protected from the wind here by the fiord," she added coaxingly.

The two old women lived for many years. Every summer Jens visited the Furbo girl and her mother. They confided the problems of their daily lives to each other. The two women postponed the decision about many things until they had talked them over with Jens.

Finally the Furbo woman died. Jens was present at the funeral, and helped to arrange matters. For several days his boat lay at anchor in the cove. It was nice looking, now, and a name, a woman's name, a Furbo woman's name, was painted on the stern with modest, almost bashful looking letters.

After the funeral the girl asked how his mother was.

"She is poorly," he said; "she needs a woman to help her."

She turned and looked across the fiord to the fertile slopes of Salling, and farther west through the sound. Then she said, "I don't think I can move away from here."

"You can think it over."

Then, some time after he returned, she told him frankly: "No, dear Jens, I cannot live any other place."

When later *his* mother had been buried in the southeast corner of the old graveyard which lies so high that it is seen above land and beach and islands and holms, he searched his heart to find out if he could tear himself away.

But he could not bear the thought. He could not do it.

He told her this, honestly and frankly, when towards the end of the summer he put in at the cove near her house.

When she heard it she remained silent and quiet for a long while. She was to

give up a thought, a dream, which for many years had dwelt in her heart.

He understood her well. He remained sitting quietly on the green dike, to give her time.

The evening was calm. The boat was reflected in the water. The bloom of her fresh beauty was faded, but she still looked strong and fine in the radiance of the setting sun.

At last she said in a quiet voice, "Then that cannot be helped."

He looked steadily on the ground for some time. Finally, as if wanting to indicate that one has to be resigned to a great deal in this life, he said, "Perhaps we have both grown too old to be moved."

"But you might come and see me anyway when you pass by here, Jens."

"Well, that's what I am doing, isn't it?"



My Home

By CHRISTIAN WINTHER

Translated from the Danish by RICHARD PRESCOTT-KEIGWIN

SURELY you know that lovely little land,
Girt by the winding sea on every strand,
Where beech-woods all their shady shelter spread
And the strong wheat thrusts up its golden head?
You know it? Ah, no place there be
Can make life's sorrow and life's joy so dear to me!

You know the cottage that no cares molest—
That parlour made for peace, that room for rest?
Before the casement leafy lindens sway,
And sparrows chirrup all the sunny day.

You know it? Ah, no place there be
Can make the dreams I dream so dear to me!

You know the ancient ground our fathers held,
Rich in proud memories and songs of old,
Whose solemn voices wake within me yet
Sorrow's delicious pang and yearning's fret?

You know it? Ah, no place there be
Can, here on earth, bring Heaven so near to me!

CURRENT EVENTS



U.S.A.

¶ Political interests are now centering on the composition of the Hoover cabinet, as the President-elect is rounding out his visit to the Latin American countries. Not once, however, during this historic trip has Mr. Hoover intimated anything as to his possible selection, although it is taken for granted that business and industry will find strong representation in his administrative family. ¶ Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in his annual report to Congress presented a clear survey of the Government's financial status and stated that the estimated public expenditures for the fiscal year 1929 are \$151,225,000 greater than in the preceding twelve months, and the estimated revenue \$210,614,000 less. ¶ James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, in his annual report declared that the protection derived by American labor from the restrictive immigration laws will not be complete until quota restrictions in some form are applied to the countries of the western hemisphere. He has recommended several changes and suggested legislation, one of the chief effects of which would be to reduce the Mexican immigration from 80,000 annually to about 7,000. Secretary Davis considers the proposed legislation an equitable compromise between the present system of establishing quotas and the so-called national origin plan. ¶ Airplane service linking North, Central, and South America is envisaged with the formation of the Aviation Corporation of America which intends to take over the existing aviation lines as a forerunner to establishing new routes. Some of the foremost American financiers are interested in the project. ¶ In the famous laboratory in East Orange, where he has toiled on his many inventions, Thomas

Edison was presented with a medal voted by Congress, and received congratulations from almost every part of the world. Over the telephone, President Coolidge lauded Mr. Edison as "the noble, kind servant of the United States and the benefactor of mankind." ¶ The publication of the first volume of the Dictionary of American Biography under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies was hailed as a literary event of surpassing importance. The volume has been three years in preparation and contains 660 names. With the second volume on the press the entire series will consist of twenty volumes. The Dictionary will reflect the whole of America in its most significant aspect. ¶ Gifts in excess of \$2,300,000 for the Washington Cathedral were received in the first ten months in which General Pershing has been at the head of the committee named by the Episcopal Church authorities to collect contributions.



DENMARK

¶ During the present session the Danish Rigsdag has been the scene of a number of spirited debates by members of the Folketing, some of whom took occasion to criticise the Madsen-Mygdal administration for what they termed its negative economic policy. At the same time, the Premier introduced a bill for the better reconstruction of South Jutland economics which as yet are far from satisfactory to the many people returned to the mother country after the World War. Dr. Moltesen, the Foreign Minister, in setting forth Denmark's relations to the League of Nations, made a proposal for a more permanent representation at Geneva. ¶ As a result of disagreement with regard to the adjustment of the affairs of the Privatbanken, Minister of

Commerce Slebsager resigned his portfolio, which was taken over by Hr. Stensballe, the Minister of Traffic. ¶ A concerted effort to combat cancer has taken the form of a committee headed by Professor S. A. Gammeltoft, which is making its appeal to the public for moral and financial support. The Danish measure is part of a world-campaign against the spread of the disease and looking to its possible cure. ¶ With the recurrent increase of unemployment, the possibility of employing idle men in the cultivation of the Jutland heath is once more being discussed as a serious proposition. One suggestion is that one million kroner be raised as a national fund with the banks taking the lead in collecting the money. ¶ In honor of the two-hundredth anniversary of the founding of Godthaab,



PRINCESS DAGMAR AT SEVENTEEN



THE CZARINA MARIE FEODOROVNA, WHO WAS PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK

Greenland, where Hans Egede landed at Nuk and delivered his first sermon, Dr. Louis Bobé has published in the Journal of the Greenland Society an account covering the period from 1728 to 1928, and describing the various stages in the growth of the colony. ¶ The one-hundredth anniversary of the first performance of J. L. Heiberg's play *Elverhøj* was celebrated as a gala event by the Danish Royal Theater. It was the six-hundredth time that this famous play had been presented by the theater, one of the oldest in Europe. ¶ The awarding of the Nobel prize for literature to Sigrid Undset met with great satisfaction in Copenhagen, where this noted Norwegian author has many friends and where her early books were first published. ¶ The Carlsberg Foundation is to furnish financial assistance for the erection of a planetarium, similar to those found in a number of German cities. Pro-

essor Stromgren, a noted astronomer, is heading the undertaking. ¶ The Danish Tourist Society is taking time by the forelock in holding an exhibition of various activities likely to interest visitors the coming summer. Railroads, shipping lines, and hotels took a leading part in the displays. ¶ The Danish nation as a whole mourned the passing of the Dowager Czarina Marie Feodorovna in the eighty-first year of her age. As the former Princess Dagmar, this daughter of Christian IX was greatly loved in Denmark, to which country she returned after the Russian catastrophe. Her funeral was attended by many royal personages, members of the former Russian nobility also taking part in the ceremonies, which concluded with interment in the royal family vault in Roskilde Cathedral.



NORWAY

¶ The decision of the British Government to recognize Norwegian sovereignty over

Bouvet Island in the Antarctic has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction in Norway. The leading papers regard the attitude of the British authorities as new proof of British fair play and sense of justice, and the decision will no doubt contribute greatly to strengthen the good relations between the two countries. To the Norwegian whaling industry it is of great importance to have obtained a permanent base under the Norwegian flag in Antarctic waters. A wireless station will shortly be constructed on the island. ¶ The well-known scientist Dr. Johan Hjort, professor of oceanography at Oslo University, is preparing a scientific expedition with the object of studying the stock of whales. The botanist Professor H. H. Gran and some English, German, and Finnish experts are assisting in the preparations. Dr. Hjort intends to start from Norway in July with a floating try-works and two whalers. The Arctic Ocean will be explored first as far as Jan Mayen.

Then the expedition will turn southwards to the Antarctic and will make a thorough study of the waters round the South Pole, including places where there has hitherto been no whaling. The total cost of the expedition has been estimated at one and a half million kroner. Whaling will be carried on during the expedition to the extent compatible with scientific work. ¶ Dr. Eyvind Berggrav has been appointed Bishop of Haalogaland, the most northerly bishopric in Norway with Tromsö as its see. The appointment has met with considerable opposition in conservative circles on the ground that Dr. Berggrav is a liberal theologian and has become known chiefly by his work as editor of the magazine *For Kirke og Kultur*, which is considered an organ of the progressive movement within the Church. In the vote preceding the appointment of a bishop, in which the clergy and parochial councils of the diocese take part, he obtained third place only, two clergymen of conservative views each receiving more votes than he. This vote, however, is of an advisory character only, and the Government may appoint whom it sees fit. Dr. Berggrav is the youngest bishop Norway has had for a considerable time, being only forty-four years old. ¶ The Norwegian people are much pleased with the award of the Nobel prize for literature to Sigrid Undset. Though some opposition has been roused by her Catholic propaganda, the whole people, regardless of religious belief, consider Sigrid Undset a national figure, and do homage to her as one of the few authors whose work contributes to the spiritual uplift of the nation. ¶ The capital of Norway was rechristened three years ago and received its old name, Oslo. In the same way, Fredrikshald was changed to Halden some time ago. Lately it has been proposed that Trondhjem, which will be the seat of national festivities in 1930, should adopt its old name Nidaros. Although the word Nidaros has an almost sacred ring to Norwegian ears, the people in Trondhjem seem not to

favor the abolition of the present name under which the city has grown dear to them. In order to ascertain the general sentiment, the municipal board arranged a plebiscite, all the inhabitants over twenty-three years old being entitled to vote. The result showed a vote of more than ten to one in favor of the present name. The decision, however, rests with the Storting.



SWEDEN

¶ Sweden at present has a Conservative cabinet with Admiral Lindman and former Premier Trygger, both noted Conservative leaders, as prime minister and foreign minister respectively. The Government is not, however, taking any extreme stand on the issues that were uppermost during the campaign. In fact it has not a sufficiently decided majority to do so. Even after their losses in the last election, the Socialists with the support of the Communists have almost as many members as the ruling party, while the Liberals standing between the two can throw their strength in either direction and so block legislation of which they do not approve. ¶ The political horizon has been quite calm since the appointment of the new Government, which has thus been able to devote its time to preparing for the meeting of the new Riksdag in the beginning of the present year. The only question of political importance that has made a stir has been the appointment of a new head of the Department of Education, which has control of all the educational institutions in Sweden. The appointment was given to O. Holmdahl, an experienced educator and a member of the Riksdag from Stockholm. The choice has been opposed by the Socialists, but it appears to be popular with the teachers in the public schools. ¶ During the autumn and early winter Stockholm has been the scene of several brilliant celebrations. Most im-

portant of these was the seventieth birthday of Selma Lagerlöf, November 20, when the whole nation did her homage, while countless congratulations and deputations came also from foreign countries. Germany sent her an honorary doctor's degree, and Norway made her a knight of St. Olaf, an honor conferred hitherto on very few women. In the afternoon of her birthday the Royal Opera gave the first performance in Sweden of the opera *The Cavaliers of Ekeby* which is based on the story of *Gösta Berling* with music by the Italian composer Zandonai. After its first première in Milano three years ago, it was revised in collaboration with Miss Lagerlöf, and it was therefore in a certain sense the première of a new work that was given. There was great enthusiasm in the audience, and finally Miss Lagerlöf was called to the stage with the composer and the performers. ¶ Among other notable birthdays was the sixtieth anniversary of the opera singer John Forsell which was celebrated by a brilliant performance of Mozart's *Don Juan* with Forsell in the title rôle, long considered his best part. A few weeks later Albert Ranft, who as the one-time absolute ruler of six theaters in Stockholm and several in the provinces has made great contributions to Sweden's theatrical life, celebrated his seventieth birthday, and this also was made the occasion for a performance in which he himself took part. ¶ Besides these tributes to the living, a celebration was held in December in honor of the poet and philosopher Victor Rydberg to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. ¶ Dr. Ivan Bratt, known all over the world as the originator of the Stockholm System of controlling liquor sales, has resigned from his position as head of the System. It was thought that he would accept the offer to lecture in the United States, but he has instead undertaken to organize the sales department of the SKF Ball Bearing Company in France.

THE AMERICAN SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

*For better intellectual relations between the American and Scandinavian peoples,
by means of an exchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1911

Officers: President, Henry Goddard Leach; Vice-presidents, John G. Bergquist, John A. Gade, and William Hovgaard; Treasurer, H. Esk. Moller; Secretary, James Creese; Assistant Secretary, Neilson Abeel; Literary Secretary and Editor of the REVIEW, Hanna Astrup Larsen; Counsel, Henry E. Almberg; Auditors, David Elder & Co.

Government Advisory Committees: Danish—A. P. Weis, Chief of the Department of the Ministry of Education, Chairman; Norwegian—K. J. Hougen, Chief of the Department of Church and Education, Chairman. The Swedish Government is represented in the Swedish American Foundation (below).

Co-operating Bodies: Sweden—Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen, Grevturegatan 24-A, Stockholm, Archbishop Nathan Söderblom, President; J. S. Edström, A. R. Nordvall, and Kommerserådet Enström, Vice-presidents; Eva Fröberg, Secretary; Denmark—Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab, M. I. T. C. Clan, President; N. Feilberg, Secretary, Vestre Boulevard 18, Copenhagen; Norway—Norge-Amerika Fondet, Lille Strandgade 1, Oslo, K. J. Hougen, Chairman; Arne Kildal, Secretary.

Associates: All who are in sympathy with the aims of the Foundation are invited to become Associates. **Regular Associates**, paying \$3.00 annually, receive the REVIEW. **Sustaining Associates**, paying \$10.00 annually, receive the REVIEW and CLASSICS. **Life Associates**, paying \$200.00 once for all, receive all publications.

Trustees' Meeting

The fall meeting of the Trustees of the Foundation was held at the Harvard Club in New York on November 3. Only four members of the Board were absent, and in addition to those present there were the following guests: Consul-General Olof H. Lamm and Mr. Hans Christian Sonne.

After luncheon, Mr. Henry Goddard Leach, President of the Foundation, formally opened the meeting which proceeded at once to the election of three new Life Trustees, Mr. George N. Jeppson of Worcester, Mass., Mr. Frederic Schaefer of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Hans Christian Sonne of New York. Mr. Leach then read his report reviewing the work of the Foundation for the past ten years, and especially Mr. Creese's part in this. He expressed the great satisfaction of the entire Board in his career with the Foundation and the hope for his continued success in his new position as Vice-president of Stevens Institute of

Technology. Mr. Creese was requested to remain as Secretary of the Foundation until the next meeting, and the appointment of Mr. Neilson Abeel as Assistant Secretary was confirmed.

The Secretary then read his report covering in general the work of the Foundation for the first nine months of 1928, and this was followed by the report of the Treasurer. The latter was concerned almost entirely with the details of the sale of the Hecla Iron Works and the adjustments following it. Mr. Moller, and Mr. Almberg, the Counsel, explained these in full to the meeting. Professor Lawrence submitted the report of the Committee on Publications, and announced that the *Best Stories of Denmark*, the third volume in this series, was in press. He also touched on the plans of the Committee for future publications.

Announcement was made of the transfer of the printing of the REVIEW to the Princeton University Press as more convenient because nearer the editorial office

than Chicago, where the REVIEW has hitherto been printed. The Board adopted a resolution of thanks to Mr. Charles S. Peterson for his many kindnesses in connection with the printing of the REVIEW and expressed their regret for the necessity of making the change.

The meeting adjourned at 5:20 p.m. after a session in which much was accomplished.

Inauguration of President Davis

Several officers of the Foundation attended the inauguration of Harvey N. Davis as President of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken, New Jersey, on Friday, November 23. The academic procession marched across the grounds to the Gymnasium where impressive exercises were held. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Dr. Davis both made interesting and provocative addresses, and after the ceremonies a reception for the new President was held in Castle Stevens. On the same day James Creese, Secretary of the Foundation, became Vice-president and Treasurer of the Institute. The Foundation wishes Mr. Creese continued success and happiness in his important post.

Fellows

Dr. Knud C. Berthelsen, Honorary Fellow of the Foundation from Denmark, has arrived in New York to take up his work with the Rockefeller Institute.

Miss Birgit Nissen, Fellow of the Foundation from Norway, has arrived in Pittsburgh to begin her studies in higher education at the University.

Mr. Lars Jansson, Industrial Fellow of the Foundation, has arrived in New York and taken up his duties at J. P. Morgan & Company.

Fellows' Publications

Dr. Sven Thuréus, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden for 1926-1927, has

published a book in Stockholm entitled *The Relation of Medicine to Dental Hygiene and Facial Surgery in America*. The volume contains the results of Dr. Thuréus' observations in the dental schools and clinics of this country and is also supplied with an excellent bibliography.

Another Fellow of the Foundation, Mr. Einar Gauffin, who was here for the year 1926-1927, has published in Stockholm the results of his particular researches in America. His book is entitled *Character Building* and is a study of educational methods employed in American schools. Separate chapters are devoted to the George Junior Republic, the Kent School, and Antioch College.

Dr. John Nihlén, Fellow of the Foundation from Sweden for 1928-1929, has presented the Foundation library with a copy of his beautifully illustrated book *Under Chequered Sails, Swedish Adventures in the East*. This book will be invaluable to all those interested in the migrations of the Vikings to far flung lands, particularly the route through Russia to Constantinople which has been called in English "from the Varangians to the Greeks."

Mrs. Olive Dame Campbell, Fellow of the Foundation to Denmark for 1922-1923, has published the result of her study in a comprehensive book entitled *The Danish Folk School*. The book is reviewed in our Book Column.

Our New Classic

The latest publication of the Foundation in collaboration with W. W. Norton & Company is *Denmark's Best Stories*, a companion volume to the Swedish and Norwegian books. These three books now form a unique library of short stories, and the introductions and biographical notes make them valuable works of reference. The Danish book is charmingly bound in red and white, and it is hoped that it will soon adorn the shelves of all members of the Foundation.

The Review

With this number the REVIEW begins printing with the Princeton University Press in Princeton, New Jersey. There will be no change in the high standard maintained by the Charles S. Peterson Company in Chicago, which has printed the REVIEW for many years; but we shall gain much time by eliminating the sending of copy and proofs back and forth between New York and Chicago. This will result in fresher news as well as in having the REVIEW reach you earlier in the month.

Short Stories

Although the REVIEW has hitherto published comparatively little fiction, its short stories have often been mentioned in O'Brien's list of best short stories, published in the *Boston Transcript*. Last year there were five chosen from our 1927 stories. "Blind Anders" by Olav Duun, "Fisher Nest" by Henrik Pontoppidan, and "The Pastor" by Herman Bang received each three stars; "Phoenix" by Elin Wägner and "A New Tree in the Forest" by Karl-Erik Forsslund, each two stars.

Told in Norway and Sweden's Best Stories, both Foundation CLASSICS, were listed among the best volumes of short stories published in the past year.

Club Night

The New York Chapter of the Foundation held a Club Night at the Hotel Plaza on Friday, November 23. Mrs. Walter M. Weil was hostess of the evening and was assisted by Mrs. H. Osterberg. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomson Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Harold W. Rambusch, and the Fellows of the Foundation. Mr. Parker is a former president of the Chapter, and Mr. Rambusch a former treasurer. Baroness Alma Dahlerup introduced the speaker of the evening, Señor Manuel Cruz, the Mexi-

can Vice-consul who delivered an interesting address on educational conditions in Mexico today. The Vice-consul's speech was followed by dancing, and at 10:30 refreshments were served. Most of the guests showed their keen enjoyment by staying until the musicians left at one o'clock. Altogether it was a most successful party, and the Social Committee is to be congratulated on arranging so gay an entertainment.

NORTHERN LIGHTS

The Nobel Prizes

The 1928 Nobel Prize in literature was given to Sigrid Undset, the third Norwegian author to receive this honor. The 1927 prize, held over from last year, was awarded to the French author and philosopher Henri Bergson.

The prizes for chemistry for 1927 and 1928 were given to two German scholars, Professor Heinrich Wieland, of Munich, for his investigations of gall acids, and Professor Adolph Windaus, of Göttingen, for his study of vitamins.

The 1928 physics prize was reserved until next year.

The prize in medicine for 1928 was awarded to a French scientist, Dr. Charles Nicolle, head of the Pasteur Institute in Tunis, for his research and work in combating spotted fever.

The peace prize was not awarded this year, but held over until 1929.

A Royal Swedish Wedding in America

An international marriage of great interest was that of Miss Estelle Romaine Manville, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Edward Manville, to Count Folke Bernadotte of Wisborg, a nephew of the King of Sweden. The wedding took place on December first in Pleasantville, New York. The bridegroom is the son of

Prince Oscar Bernadotte, brother of the King of Sweden. In the large royal party that came on the Gripsholm were the oldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Vesterbotten, who acted as Count Bernadotte's best man, and his brother Prince Sigvard of Sweden, Duke of Uppland, second son of the Crown Prince.



Wide World Photos

COUNT FOLKE BERNADOTTE AND HIS AMERICAN BRIDE,
ESTELLE MANVILLE

The Fate of the Old Norse Colonies in Greenland

Professor Werner Werenskiold, in an article in *Tidens Tegn*, advances a convincingly plausible theory as to the circumstances that led to the extinction of the old Norse colonies in Greenland. It was brought about by natural causes, but probably not by any great changes in the climate. Walrus, whose ivory was the most valuable article of commerce, grew more difficult to catch, and foreign vessels, on which the colonies depended for grain, had less interest in coming for trade. Food and fat for oil were hard to obtain. The driftwood supply, at first plentiful, was exhausted and had to be procured from a distance. The native willow was then uprooted to eke out the wood supply, and this and other processes that made holes in the turf which covered the home grazing grounds had a most disastrous effect on the soil. For the constant arctic winds penetrated any break in the sod and literally blew

the loosened earth into the sea, so that now the lands of the old farmsteads show little but stone and stubble. In order to live, the settlers would have had to adopt entirely new modes of living and move to the coast and catch seals like the Eskimos. The old settlements were doomed to destruction.

A Sequel to "Giants in the Earth"

From the press of H. Aschehoug in Oslo there was issued last autumn a sequel to *Giants in the Earth* by O. R. Rölvåag entitled *Peder Seier* (*Peter Victorious*). The English edition of the novel is being brought out by Harpers and is announced for publication early this year.

Colloquial English for Foreigners

Mr. Nicolai Feilberg, who has for many years been the secretary of our affiliated organization Danmarks Amerikanske Selskab with headquarters in Copenhagen, has published a little book

designed as first aid for visitors to the United States. *Nogle nyttige sproglige Vink for den der rejser til De Forenede Stater* is original in its plan and thoroughly practical. It presupposes some knowledge of English, but warns the visitor against calling a school principal a chef or asking for a pair of matches and a couple of stockings, as well as against many more fatal mistakes. It tells how to buy a ticket, order a meal, or buy a suit at the tailor's. It tells which words are admissible in good society and which are not. All in all, it is an extremely useful little book.

The Decorative Art of the Vikings

Ben Blessum has contributed an article on "The Decorative Art of the Vikings" to the December Number of *Art and Archaeology*. He pictures for us, not the dreaded barbarians who excelled only in warfare, but the less known master craftsmen in the arts of peace. He displays to us examples of their skill, the remarkable collections of wood-carving, metal-work, and jewelry preserved in Norway's museums and churches. Many fine illustrations accompany the text.

Ibsen Continues to Hold the Stage

The Ibsen centennial is a thing of the past, but the dramatist's plays continue to hold their place on the English-speaking stage. A large number of his plays have been produced in London, the latest being one not often seen, *The Warriors of Helgeland*. In New York *The Wild Duck* is again being presented by the Actors' Theatre; Walter Hampden has revived his production of *An Enemy of the People*, and Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater includes *The Master Builder*, *Hedda Gabler*, and *John Gabriel Borkman* in its programs.

Miss Boyd Knighted by King Haakon

The first American woman to receive

the Royal Order of Knighthood of Saint Olav is Miss Louise Boyd of San Rafael, California. She and her party chartered the Norwegian sealer Hobby in order to hunt in the Arctic last summer, but when the Latham disappeared on its way to Svalbard, she offered her ship and crew to the Norwegian government to aid in the search for the missing Amundsen party. In October, when the search had been given up, Miss Boyd came to Oslo, on which occasion King Haakon entertained her at a luncheon and personally bestowed upon her the Cross of Saint Olav.

Hamsun's Old Play Revived

In the Grip of Life (Livet i Vold) might be considered almost in the nature of a première when it was played this season on the stage of Norway's National Theater in Oslo. Hamsun's drama was published in 1910 and was produced at about the same time in the National Theater, but since then it has not been played except in Russia, with the exception that the Moscow Art Theater players included it in the program of their second season in New York a few years ago.

The Kungsholm

A series of festivities have marked the arrival in New York of the magnificent motor liner Kungsholm on her maiden voyage from Göteborg. On December 4 a dinner was given on board the ship and attended by the Swedish minister in Washington, His Excellency Wollmar Boström, Mr. Axel Carlander, president of the Swedish-American Line, and several of the directors. In his speech Minister Boström paid a tribute to the American manager of the line, Mr. Hilmer Lundbeck, and expressed the hope that this new beautiful liner would contribute to make the relations between Sweden and America still closer and more cordial.



The Danish Folk School. Its Influence in the Life of Denmark and the North. By Olive Dame Campbell. With a Foreword by Paul Monroe. Macmillan. 1928.

In her preface Mrs. Campbell states that her study of Danish folk schools grew out of an attempt to face the question: "How shall we keep an enlightened, progressive, and contented farming population on the land?" She and her husband, the late John C. Campbell, in their work among the Southern Highlanders, came to realize more and more that American education tends to draw bright young people away from the country, leaving the rural communities as backward as ever. Their attention was drawn to the high level of rural life in Denmark, and, after the death of her husband, Mrs. Campbell went abroad with a Fellowship from the American-Scandinavian Foundation, to study the Danish schools for adults, the famous *Folkehøjskoler*. She sought to find the underlying principles as well as the practical methods of these schools which aim to enrich the minds of their students instead of preparing them to find so-called "wider opportunities" by quitting the land. She visited in all eighteen schools, including such well-known institutions as those of Askov and Vestbirk, besides the Swedish, Norwegian, and Finnish folk schools.

In her desire to understand Danish rural life thoroughly, Mrs. Campbell analyzes the development of the present intelligent and prosperous rural citizenry, from the times of communal farming. Valuable as are these chapters and those devoted to the lives of the two founders of the folk school movement, Grundtvig and Kold, they are of course built on a painstaking use of Danish sources. Probably most readers will enjoy more the remaining two-thirds of the book, in which Mrs. Campbell recounts her own experiences. She lived among the students, sharing their work and play, and attending the lectures with a growing comprehension of Danish. Her keen but sympathetic observation, pleasant sense of humor, and charming style relieve the book of all heaviness, in spite of the presence of numerous useful tables. The illustrations, chiefly from photographs taken by Mrs. Campbell's sister, Daisy G. Dame, are fresh and unhackneyed.

As the sum and essence of what she learned in Denmark, Mrs. Campbell has put a line from a poem by a Danish farmer, "I sing behind the plow."

HANNA ASTRUP LARSEN

Grönland. By Sophie Petersen. Illustrated. Copenhagen: Reitzel, 1928. Kr. 6.50.

Lector Petersen has travelled in Greenland and studied it; she has written textbooks which are translated into the Eskimo language for use in the Greenland schools. She is a geographer and as such has a wide knowledge of the country in all its various aspects. Above all she is human and gives a most sympathetic description of the Greenland Eskimo, telling us of the history, culture and life of this small branch of the human race. Her style is easy and direct; in the chapters where she describes her travels we feel as if we were with her and shared her interest and joy in what she sees.

Anyone who wants to know something about Greenland and who can understand the Danish language should read this book which gives an amazing amount of accurate information, although written in a semi-popular form. It is nowhere dull and is profusely illustrated with a selection of beautiful photographs which speak a language that everybody can understand.

Miss Petersen concludes by saying:

"Greenland is the land of the Eskimos, but in the two hundred years which have passed since Hans Egede landed, Denmark has not only explored the country, but also colonized and christianized it. Mistakes may have been made from time to time, but the welfare of the native population has always been kept in view. Under a protective monopoly the Eskimos have been hitherto successfully sheltered against the dangers which have made havoc, for instance, among their kinsmen in Labrador. Denmark, therefore, has more than any other nation acquired the right also in the future to help the people of Greenland, to safeguard their interests, and to educate them towards independence."

The book ends with a beautiful little poem by Professor William Thalbitzer, the distinguished authority on the Eskimo language and culture.

WILLIAM HOVGAARD

FICTION

The Women at the Pump. By Knut Hamsun. Knopf. 1928. \$3.00.

The appearance of a new book by Hamsun is always an event, but it must be confessed that *The Women at the Pump* is somewhat of a disappointment. Granting that it may have lost in translation, not only some of its vitality but also its native atmosphere, *The Women at the Pump* lacks the force and directness of *Growth of the Soil* and *Hunger*. It is heavy, and it is too long. It opens well; in fact, the first sentence, "People from the big cities have no idea of standards and proportions in the small towns," prepares one for the vivid and interesting exposition of this provocative statement. But when the book is finished one has an unsatisfied feeling.

People who live in big cities usually do not know or understand much about conditions in small towns, and one expects Mr. Hamsun to make out at least a plausible case. The story of Oliver and Petra, unpleasant as it is, is not a story that would necessarily have to take place in a small town. Cities are as often the scenes of such social complications. When it comes to creating the personalities of a village world, here the author is in his element. These people are real, and their background is real. As they pass before the eye, one knows one has seen them all before, and that they are eternal types of the individual. They are drawn very sharply, and stand out like the little figures on a cameo—perfect in themselves. But just for that reason the story itself is rather obscure, and one wonders wearily after two or three hundred pages just why Hamsun has written so much. Too close inspection often distorts, and the truth may be presented in such a way that it misses its purpose. *The Women at the Pump*, though undeniably a good book written with much painstaking trouble, is tedious and below the level of greatness set by Hamsun in *Growth of the Soil*.

N. A.

The Grandson; A Sequel to The Son.
By Hildur Dixelius. Translated by Anna C. Settergren. Dutton, 1928. \$2.50.

In this volume Hildur Dixelius deals with the third generation of the Unaeus family, and describes the life of Sara Alelia's grandson, Per Olof. Like his father, Erik Anton, he is a clergyman, a student with brilliant attainments, of restless mind and high feelings. He voluntarily chooses to minister to the poor and isolated people in northern Sweden. There his energy finds an outlet in the arduous duties of his large Vesterbotten parish. He follows tradition in marrying the widow of his predecessor, not through inclination, but as a matter of duty. After her death he weds his young step-daughter, Majken, but their happiness is marred by one disaster after another, until the young wife's mind becomes clouded with mists of doubt. Love again comes to him in the person of Charlotte Linde, but after much anguish of mind he resolves to devote his life to Majken. Sara Alelia, now old and blind, has receded into the background of the story, but her influence continues to sway the lives of those about her, and Per Olof time and again is recalled to the hard path of duty by her wisdom and goodness. The same restraint and simplicity in narrative characterizes this as the two earlier volumes in the series, but in point of interest it fails to reach the heights attained in *The Minister's Daughter*.

A. C. R.

The New Temple. By Johan Bojer. Translated by C. Archer. *The Century Company*. 1928. \$2.50.

Bojer has often shown a keen sense of the place which the Church has held in the life of the Norwegian people. He has often pointed to it as a humanizing, socializing agency, lifting the minds of people from their daily toil. In the present book he develops the idea further. The hero, who is the son of Per Holm in *The Great Hunger*, turns his back on the churchless religion of his father to become a clergyman in the State Church. This does not mean that he accepts its dogmas, but he has come to see "what a power religious tradition is. In it the most precious possessions of a people's soul are passed on from generation to generation."

The weakness of the book lies in the fact that young Lorentz is not spiritually minded. He takes up religion as he might have taken up art or welfare work. He is neither saint nor sinner and does not go through any convulsions of the soul. Yet he thinks that he can be "the guardian of the holy vessels of his people's faith." But though the book is somewhat lacking on the human side, it is interesting as a sign of the times, meaty, and full of thought. As everything Bojer writes, it is readable and holds the attention throughout. And it loses nothing in the beautiful translation of Mr. Archer.

H. A. L.

Ida Brandt. By Herman Bang. Translated from the Danish by Arthur G. Chater. Knopf. 1928. \$2.50.

This book is in the original called *Ludvigsbakke* after the Jutland estate which was the childhood home of its heroine and always remained in her memory as a lost Eden. The milieu is that in which Herman Bang is most at home, Danish middle class life, sober, quiet, and serene, without great events. There is a certain idyllic charm about it, but Bang has a keen eye for the tragedies that may lurk under a seemingly idyllic exterior. Ida Brandt is one of the defenseless victims of other people's selfishness, and her goodness is abused first by a tyrannical mother and afterwards by an unscrupulous lover. She is one of the Bang sisterhood, with Tine, Irene Holm, Fröken Kaja, and the heroine of *Ved Vejen*—all destined to suffer.

Bang's artistry is never more subtle than in these quiet, low-toned tales where he produces his effects by the slightest means. Unfortunately the delicate perfection of his style is marred by the heavy hand of a clumsy translator.

H. A. L.

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TRADE NOTES

RUSSIA BUYS NORWEGIAN HERRING

A recent contract between the Soviet Government and Norwegian fishing interests calls for the delivery of 10,000 barrels of herring at good prices, to be sold under State guarantee. This sale virtually exhausts the supply at Haugesund and Karmøy. Russia had also contemplated buying a large quantity of herring in Germany, but satisfactory conditions for payment could not be agreed on.

DENMARK AND ENGLISH Goods

England has long been one of Denmark's best customers for dairy products, and the British feel that the Danes could reciprocate by buying more extensively of English goods. The *Journal* of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce suggests advertising British manufactured articles in Danish newspapers as one means of stimulating trade with Denmark.

SWEDEN INCREASES IMPORTATIONS

Sweden's rapid motorization is shown by the increase in the value of automobiles shipped to that country during the past five years. For the same reason imports of gasoline have increased. Coal imports rose in value from 89,000,000 kronor to 97,700,000 kronor. Within a few years the imports of textiles have increased from 83,800,000 kronor to 214,700,000 kronor.

COMPETITION FOR LATIN AMERICAN BUSINESS

With President-elect Hoover rounding out his visit to the Latin American countries, European exporters are keenly aware that a new era for trade rivalry in the southern hemisphere is at hand. One of the purposes of Mr. Hoover's tour has been to stimulate confidence in American business methods, and as a result more trade on terms agreeable to the Latin Americans will be sure to follow.

NORWAY DISCUSSES STANDARDIZATION

In an address before the members of the Norwegian Industrial Association in Oslo, Director Amos Kruse of Sweden told what the United States and his own country had accomplished through introducing methods of standardization in industry. During the discussion that followed, En-



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gineer Kaare Heiberg, as head of the association's standardization office, showed what Norway had already accomplished in that direction, as for instance in the building trades, in the paper industry, in brick manufacture, etc.

DENMARK BUILDING RAILROADS IN TURKEY

Having obtained a contract for 55,000,000 kroner, Danish financial interests are at work in Asiatic Turkey building railroads under the direction of Engineer Per Kampmann. In a recent visit to Copenhagen he stated that the line under construction runs from Angora to Eregli. Another route contemplated is from Keller to Diarbekir in Turkestan.



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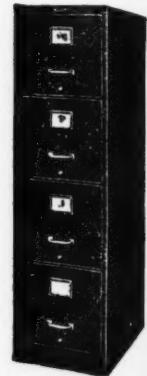
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SHIPPING NOTES

MOTORSHIP FOR THE UNITED STEAMSHIPS

A noteworthy addition to the fleet of the United Steamships Company of Copenhagen is a motorship for service on Aarhus. It was christened C. F. Tietgen, after the man closely identified with the growth of this Danish company, of which the Scandinavian-American Line is a part. The launching of the ship was witnessed by the Danish Crown Prince, who made an address. Director A. O. Andersen responded for the company.

SHIP-BUILDING FOR NORWEGIAN ACCOUNTS

Among the recent contracts for new ships may be mentioned that of the Stavanger Steamship Company which has ordered two ships for use in the coastal service. The firm of Wilh. Wilhelmsen has contracted with the Kockum Yards for the construction of two motorships, each of 9700 tons. The fact that new construction is ordered is the best evidence that there has been a considerable improvement in the Norwegian shipping situation. Few ships are now laid up because of cargo shortage.

MORE LINES ON SOUTH AMERICA

Increased activity is noticed in sailings on South America. The leading companies with service to South American ports contemplate adding to their equipment, while new lines are preparing to enter the business. The Spanish Royal Mail Company, backed by German capital, is building four large ships for this service.

RECORD TOLL RECEIPTS AT PANAMA

During the closing months of 1928 the Panama Canal broke all former records for toll receipts, October alone showing 557 commercial vessels going through the canal and paying \$2,274,945. The total amounts collected up to November 1st of last year amounted to \$21,706,995 paid by 5,228 commercial vessels.

A VETERAN OF THE SEA

The steady increase in the ships composing the merchant fleet of Sweden calls attention to the fact that the Lisa, built in 1799, of 75 gross tons register, is still in service after having adopted an auxiliary motor of 25 horsepower.

NEW MEDICAL CODE FOR RADIO

The British Ministry of Health and the Board of Trade, in co-operation with the Cunard Line, are devising an international medical radio code for use between ships. This international code will fill a long felt want, where ships of different nations are often unable, though within talking distance, to communicate with each other about cases of serious illness.

ANOTHER NEW NORWEGIAN WHALING COMPANY

It is understood that a new whaling company, Ishavet, is being organized at Sandefjord, to operate in the Antarctic regions with the Diesel motor ship Hauger. This is now being fitted out as a floating factory, with a capacity of 17,000 barrels of oil.

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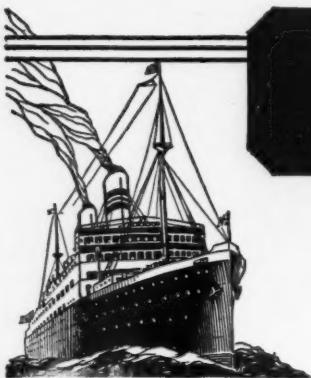
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